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BOWDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE HEALTH

of

BOWDON URBAN DISTRICT

FOR

THE YEAR 1962

BOWDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

Councillor	T. Gray-Hill (Chairman)
"	F. Seatree
"	J. H. Ashworth
"	M. G. Bird. (Major)
"	W. L. E. Egerton-Smith (Col.)
"	G. C. Howarth (Major)
"	J. B. Humphreys
"	A. D. Johnson
"	M. Mason (Miss)
"	T. H. Ormson
"	W. J. Warrington
"	E. Cassel (Mrs.)

OFFICIALS

Dr. W. H. Parry M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

L. J. Cottrell, A.R.S.I., M. INST., P.H.B.,

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the Urban District of Bowdon for the year 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population for mid-1962 at 4,440 an increase of 20 on 1961. The number of houses also increased by 21 to 1,409.

Births

Registered live births numbered 67 giving a rate of 15.09 per 1,000 population compared with 15.06 in 1961; an increase of 0.03. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0, an increase of 0.6 on the previous year.

Of the 67 births, 64 were legitimate and 3 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births has risen (3 against 2 in 1961).

There was only 1 stillbirth in 1962 as compared with 4 in 1961. This means that there was a still birth rate of 14.7 per 1,000 total births, being 42.5 lower than that for 1961. The rate for England and Wales was 18.1, a decrease of 0.6 and Bowdon was 3.4 below the average rate for England and Wales for 1962.

Deaths

The number of deaths registered during the year was 64, a ratio to the population of 1 in 69 or a death rate per 1,000 of the population of 14.4 as compared with 15.06 in 1961. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 11.9, a decrease of 0.1.

Also in 1961, there were no deaths from Tuberculosis. There were however, 8 deaths from cancer as compared with 3 in 1961.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was lower than in 1961. There were 42 cases of measles as compared with 57 in 1961.



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BOWDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

W. JACKSON,
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL
AND
RATING OFFICER.
TEL. ALTRINCHAM 2003.



COUNCIL OFFICES,
BOWDON,
CHESHIRE.

4th October, 1963.

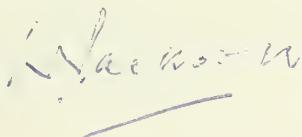
The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant and Castle,
LONDON, S.E.1.

Dear Sir,

Annual Reports.

I send you herewith six copies of the Report on the Health of the Bowdon Urban District for the year 1962.

Yours faithfully,



Clerk to the Council.

The most important finding during the year was a case of paralytic poliomyelitis virus type 2, in a man aged 24. Full details of his illness and investigations of home contacts are given in the main report. It is of interest to note that he had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Sewerage Disposal

The plans for the new sewerage and disposal works were continued during the year. At the time of writing this report, work has commenced on the new works on the south bank of the river Bollin.

Public Cleansing

It is becoming increasingly apparent that an additional site for refuse tipping will be needed in the near future. It is estimated that the present tip has a life of only 1 year.

Housing

Although Bowdon is mainly composed of high class residential houses with no unfit houses, it is believed that consideration should be given to designing a programme of Council House building.

Clean Air

During the year the increasing incidence of lung cancer and its relation to cigarette smoking was discussed in the important report of the Royal College of Physicians. However, this must be viewed in relation to the overall problem of Atmospheric pollution. Serious consideration should now be given to making Bowdon a smoke control area.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Committee for their patience, help and interest during the year. I am also grateful to Mr. Cottrell and all members of the Public Health Department Staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. PARRY

Medical Officer of Health

PART 1

GENERAL STATISTICS

			<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Area of District .. .. .. .. ..	..	1090	1090	1090
Average Height above sea level .. .. ..	..	220	220	220
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population .. ..	..	4380	4440	4440
Number of inhabited houses (per rate book) .. ..	..	1388	1409	1409
Rateable Value .. .. .. .. ..	..	£68,593	£69,830	£69,830
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. ..	..	£276	£280	£280

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total Live Births		66	67
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population		15.06	15.09
Comparability Factor		.88	.88
Standardised Birth Rate		13.25	13.27
General Birth Rate (England and Wales)		17.4	18.0
 Total Still Births		4	1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births		57.2	14.7
Total Live and Still Births		70	68
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births -			
Total		40.9	29.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live			
births		31.2	31.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate			
live births		500	Nil
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births		15.1	14.9
Maternal Deaths		Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and still			
births		Nil	Nil
 Total Deaths		66	64
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population		15.06	14.4
Comparability Factor		.89	.85
Standardised Death Rate		13.40	12.24
Deaths from Cancer		3	8
Deaths from Tuberculosis		Nil	Nil

The population figures given are for home population and the birth and death rates are based on this figure. The standardised rates are arrived at after allowing for age and sex distribution of the population, giving a more fair comparison with those of other areas.

The social conditions are good. This district is almost entirely residential and there is virtually no industry.

PART 11 TABLES

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE 1

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Legitimate</u>		<u>Illegitimate</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Males	36	24	1	1	37	25
Females	28	40	1	2	29	42
	64	64	2	3	66	67

TABLE 11

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Legitimate</u>		<u>Illegitimate</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Males	2	1	NIL	NIL	2	1
Females	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
	4	1	NIL	NIL	4	1

TABLE IIIDEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

	<u>Legitimate</u>		<u>Illegitimate</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Males	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
Females	2	1	1	NIL	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	2	1	NIL	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE IVDEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	<u>Legitimate</u>		<u>Illegitimate</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Males	Nil	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
Females	2	2	NIL	NIL	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	3	NIL	NIL	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE V

<u>Notifiable Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases Notified</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Whooping Cough	0	0
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	0	0
Measles (excluding Rubella)	57	42
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis -		
Paralytic	0	1
Non-Paralytic	0	0

<u>Notifiable Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases Notified</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Acute Encephalities -		
Enfective	0	0
Post Infectious	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0
Smallpox	0	0
Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
Enteric or Typhoid Fever (Exc. Paratyphoid)	0	0
Food Poisoning (Exc. Dysentery, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers)	0	0
Tuberculosis -		
Respiratory	0	1
Other	1	1
Erysipelas	0	0
 Totals	59	49

The district was remarkably free from infectious disease in 1962 with the exception of measles.

TABLE VI

Number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ended 31st December, 1962

NIL

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Children</u>
No. of Pulmonary on Register	4	3	1
No. of Non Pulmonary on Register	1	Nil	Nil
 New Cases			
No. of Pulmonary	1	Nil	1

TABLE VII

Deaths from Tuberculosis registered during the
year ended 31st December, 1962

NIL

TABLE VIII

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1962 AND
CAUSES

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
All causes (Certified)	24	22	42	42	66	64
(Uncertified)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Infective and parasitic Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, lungs Bronchus.	0	1	1	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4	4	3	5	7
Leukeamia, aleukaemia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	3	5	11	6	14
Coronary disease, angina.	8	2	4	8	12	10
Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other heart disease	0	3	9	5	9	8

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Other circulatory disease	2	2	3	3	5	5
Influenza	2	0	1	0	3	0
Bronchitis	4	3	2	1	6	4
Pneumonia	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	0	0	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nephritis, and nephrosis	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hyper-plasia of prostate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	0	2	1	0	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	7	3	8	4
Motor vehicle accidents	2	0	0	0	2	0
Other accidents	0	0	0	3	0	3
Suicide	0	0	1	1	1	1
Homicide and operation of war	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	22	42	42	66	64

The majority of deaths are those associated with old age, that is the failing of the cardio vascular system, and with cancer in its various forms.

The number of deaths give a death rate which is rather higher than the average from the country as a whole. This must not be regarded as of any particular significance as the total numbers being small, the average is easily upset by any chance increase or decrease in deaths occurring in any one month as say in January or December, which would influence the rate for one or other calendar year.

National Health Act Services and Service provided by the Cheshire County Council.

A. Service provided in accordance with the requirements of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

1. Hospital Services.

Controlling Body - Manchester Regional Hospital Board.
 Local Hospitals - Administered by North West and Mid-Cheshire Hospital Management Committee.

2. Hospitals Serving this area.

General Acute Cases	-	Altrincham General Hospital. Denzell Hospital (Convalescent).
General Chronic Cases	-	Cranford Lodge, Knutsford. (Withington Hospital Manchester).
Maternity Hospitals	-	Altrincham Maternity Hospital, Sinderland Road, Altrincham.
Ear, Nose and Throat	-	Southfield, Langham Road, Bowdon. St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham.

A large number of cases from Bowdon are also treated in
Manchester Hospitals.

3. General Practitioner and General Dental Services.

Controlling Body	-	National Health Services Executive Council for Cheshire.
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4. Service of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council.

1. Ambulance Service	-	
2. Immunisation and Vaccination	-	Bowdon Vale Clinic, Vicarage Lane.
3. Care and after Care.	-	
4. Home Help Service.	-	
5. Maternity and Child Welfare	-	Bowdon Vale Clinic, Vicarage Lane.
6. Domiciliary Midwifery and District Nursing.	-	
7. Dental Service	-	Expectant and Nursing Mothers and pre school children Lister House Clinic, Hale.
8. Mental Health Service.	-	Mental Welfare Officer.

The Altrincham Divisional Health Committee Area covers
Hale U.D.C., Bowdon U.D.C., Altrincham M.B., Knutsford U.D.C., and
Bucklow R.D.C., and includes Members of these Authorities, Members of
the County Council and co-opted Members.

Divisional Medical Officer and

M.O.H. for the District	-	Dr. W.H. Parry, M.D; D.P.H. Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham, Cheshire.
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B. Other Services by other Committees of the Cheshire County Council.

1. Education Committee - School Health Services, including school dental service.
2. Welfare Committee - Old persons care and attention, homeless, handicapped persons, provision for residential accommodation.

County Welfare Officer, County Hall, Chester

3. Children's Committee - Provides for the care of deprived children i.e. Children not under parental care.

Children's Officer for The Area - The County Offices, Bexton Road, Knutsford.

POLIOMYELITIS REPORT

On the 15th July a young man, aged 24 years, was transferred to Monsall Hospital, Manchester from the Park Hospital, Davyhulme with a diagnosis of Paralytic Poliomyelitis. The cerebro-spinal fluid findings were in accordance with this diagnosis and he had a flaccid weakness of the right shoulder and forearm muscles. There was no extension of the paresis and he made satisfactory clinical progress; there being some moderate return of function before he was allowed home on 4th August.

The patient had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and examination of his stools showed the presence of poliomyelitis virus type 2. Blood counts and x-rays were within normal limits. Arrangements were made for him to attend Altrincham General Hospital for physiotherapy on discharge from Monsall Hospital.

Epidemiology

This patient lived with his wife and three young children in a Flat in Bowdon and was employed on research in the Physics Department of Manchester University. It was his practice, for the past 3 months, to have a daily swim at the University Baths and to have his midday meals at the University Canteen. This information was forwarded to the Manchester Medical Officer of Health for surveillance of his University contacts.

Home Contacts.

These consisted of the wife, 3 children and a daily help. Of these only the eldest child (aged 3 years) had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis (2 injections in 1961). They were visited, examined

and stool specimens sent to the Public Health Laboratory for virus studies. All were negative, with the exception of the two youngest children (twins aged 9 months). Poliomyelitis virus type 2 was isolated from both their stool specimens. As they had not been vaccinated against poliomyelitis it was considered that they were poliomyelitis virus carriers and as such were admitted to Monsall Hospital for observation on the 23rd July.

As carriers they were liable to infect the other home contacts. It was not possible to say, with certainty, whether or not they had infected the father, or whether the father had infected them. (It is interesting to note that the virus type was the same in these three individuals).

Both children were quite well during their period of isolation and were allowed home on 11th August.

The remaining contacts were given oral poliomyelitis vaccine after the first stool specimens were taken. All remained well throughout their three-week period of surveillance.

The Daily Help lived with her family on the Agden Brow Caravan Site. This presented a problem in that should poliomyelitis virus be isolated from this family, then the whole caravan site may well be in danger, especially as sanitary, washing facilities and refuse disposal were not up to normal standards. Fortunately, the daily help and family were negative and throughout their three week surveillance remained in excellent health.

WATER SUPPLIES

THIRLMERE AND HAWESWATER DISTRIBUTED SUPPLIES

Typical analysis of the mixed supplies, as taken from house taps, is as follows:-

pH value	6.9
Colour as p.p.m. platinum	16
Turbidity, p.p.m. silica scale	0.6

Parts per million

Total solids dried @ 180° C.	37
Free Acidity as CO ₂	2
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	22
Chlorides as Cl ₂	6
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours @ 27° C.	1.38
Silica as SiO ₂	2
Iron as Fe	0.04
Manganese as Mn	0.01

The water supply is liable only to slight variations during the year.

Thirlmere water is neutralised with hydrated lime at the head works so as to give a pH value around 7 in the town area. Haweswater has a similar pH value without neutralisation. The mixed water contains less than 0.2 p.p.m. lead after standing in contact with lead service pipes overnight.

Two hundred and forty three bacteriological samples were collected in the area during the year with the following results:-

Total number of samples	243	
Samples free from coliform bacteria	218	89.7%
Samples free from faecal B.coli	231	95.1%
Samples with faecal B.coli present	12	4.9%
Samples with non-faecal B.coli present	23	9.5%

Samples with B. Coli Present.

Number of Bacillus coli present in 100 mls of water.	Types of B.Coli present			
	Faecal B. Coli	No. of samples	per cent	Non-faecal B.coli
1	12	4.9	19	7.8
2	-	-	1	0.4
3	-	-	2	0.8
12	-	-	1	0.4
	12	4.9	23	9.4

The above coliform bacteria were derived from "aftergrowths" in main deposits. On the same days as the 25 samples with B. coli present were taken, 63 other samples were also taken and these were either B. coli free or excellent in quality.

Of the 25 samples with coliform bacteria present, 13 samples contained only 1 B. coli per 100 mls and 21 contained not more than 2 B. coli, of which 10 samples contained 1 faecal B. coli per 100 mls.

The water has been of excellent chemical quality and of very satisfactory bacteriological quality throughout the year.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The existing sewers throughout the district have been satisfactorily maintained during the year and, where necessary, repairs have been carried out.

The plans and specifications for the new Sewage Disposal works, and work of repair and relaying of sewers in the district have been completed and Tenders have been received and accepted by the Council. Ministry approval has been requested to the acceptance of the Tender of Mears Bros., in the sum of £165,689.

It is proposed to treat sewage in a new works on the south bank of the River Bollin. The works will include screening and comminutor controlled inlet, primary screening and grit channels, continuous upward flow sedimentation tanks and biological filtration. In addition, new sewers are to be laid in Apsley Grove and Bow Green Road. It is anticipated that work will commence early in the new year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of refuse is carried out throughout the whole of the district and in certain cases two collections a week are made.

The Council employ one Commer Rear loading refuse collecting vehicle and seven workmen to carry out this work.

Controlled tipping is carried out on land adjoining the sewage disposal works. Every effort is made to seal off the tip with soil or inert refuse as soon as possible and the tip is regularly treated with insecticides to prevent the breeding of insects.

One workman is engaged on the refuse tip.

Street Cleansing

Street cleansing is carried out by the Council. One workman is engaged full time on this work and additional labour is sometimes available after the completion of weekly refuse collection.

HOUSING

Under the Housing Acts, the Council has a duty to consider the general housing conditions in the district and to ascertain whether

any houses are unfit for human habitation. The Council has powers to deal with unfit houses; powers to provide new houses for all classes, and various powers and duties in the management of Council housing estates.

The district is purely residential containing in the main houses of exceptionally good structural condition. There are therefore no unfit houses in the district nor has it been necessary to take action in respect of properties under the Housing Acts.

Concern has been expressed regarding the lack of any definite programme for the erection of Council Houses. The Council have had under discussion a further programme of Council House Building.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The Council bear most of the statutory responsibilities for safeguarding the public from foodborne diseases, the main aim being directed towards securing proper and hygienic conditions for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food.

All premises connected with these businesses have been inspected during the year and where necessary informal action has been taken to secure compliance with the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960. In no case was formal action necessary.

The following is a summary of the various food premises in the district:-

Grocers and General Provisions	12
Green Grocers	3
Confectionery Shops	1
Butchers	2
Licensed Premises	2
Fish Friers	1
Registered Ice Cream Premises	4
Restaurants	2

The Cheshire County Council are responsible for taking food and drugs samples in this district and the following list of samples taken has been supplied by the County Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

<u>SAMPLES TAKEN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF NON-STANDARD SAMPLES</u>
Almonds (Ground)..	1
Borax B.P.	1
Gin	1



Milk (Fresh)	9	-
Sausage (Pork)	1	-
Sweets (Dolly Mixtures)	1	-
	14	-

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED/NON-STANDARD SAMPLES:-

NIL

Designated Milks.

The Council is responsible for granting Dealers' and Supplementary licences for the sale of designated milks.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades in the district.

Factories.

There are two factories in the district. No action has been necessary under the Factories Act, 1937 during the year.

Shops Act.

No action has been necessary during the year in respect of the provisions of the Shop Act, 1950, regarding sanitary and other arrangements in shops.

Atmospheric Pollution.

As the Urban District is purely residential the possible source of nuisance from factory chimneys within their district does not arise.

Serious pollution of the air however emanates from domestic premises both inside and outside the district and the Clean Air Act, 1956 placed into the hands of Local Authorities power to establish Smoke Control Areas within their district in order to reduce atmospheric pollution.

Suitable areas for establishing Smoke Control Areas involving properties owned by them, many of which already have installed approved appliances, making it a condition of tenancy that only smokeless fuel shall be burnt.



Following the introduction of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the Council amended their Building Byelaws so as to include control over the installation of appliances for the burning of fuel in all new dwellings. Rigid control is kept during the construction of new houses to ensure that only approved appliances are installed.

The Council are members of the Manchester and District Smoke Abatement Committee and they are represented at this Committee and also at the Standing Conference of Local Authorities regarding the Atmospheric Pollution.

PETROLEUM LICENCES

Your Public Health Inspector also acts as Petroleum Officer and during the year five licences to keep Petroleum or Petroleum Spirits were issued.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer tests are taken periodically but few are recorded.

The Council's refuse tip and sewage farm are treated weekly and the Council's yard monthly. No serious infestation has been reported.

INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS
OF PROPERTIES 1962

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other Premises	TOTAL	Agricultural.
No. of Properties in Local Authority District	5	1409	231	1645	7
Nos. inspected as a result of notification.		31	5	36	
Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for other purpose	12	8	2	22	
Treatments. Minor infestations for Rats.	12	36	6	54	
Mice.		3	1	4	
No. of Premises Treated.	12	39	7	58	

